

need beyond the basic provision of food and shelter.

(2) *In an institution* refers to an individual who is admitted to participate in the living arrangements and to receive treatment or services provided there which are appropriate to his requirements.

(3) *Public institution* means an institution that is the responsibility of a governmental unit or over which a governmental unit exercises administrative control.

(4) *Inmate of a public institution* means a person who is living in a public institution. An individual is not considered an inmate when:

(i) He is in a public educational or vocational training institution, for purposes of securing education or vocational training, or

(ii) He is in a public institution for a temporary emergent period pending other arrangements appropriate to his needs.

(5) *Medical institution* means an institution which:

(i) Is organized to provide medical care, including nursing and convalescent care;

(ii) Has the necessary professional personnel, equipment, and facilities to manage the medical, nursing, and other health needs of patients on a continuing basis in accordance with accepted standards;

(iii) Is authorized under State law to provide medical care;

(iv) Is staffed by professional personnel who have clear and definite responsibility to the institution in the provision of professional medical and nursing services including adequate and continual medical care and supervision by a physician; sufficient registered nurse or licensed practical nurse supervision and services and nurse aid services to meet nursing care needs; and appropriate guidance by a physician(s) on the professional aspects of operating the facility.

(6) *Institution for tuberculosis* means an institution which is primarily engaged in providing diagnosis, treatment, or care of persons with tuberculosis, including medical attention, nursing care, and related services.

(7) *Institution for mental diseases* means an institution which is pri-

marily engaged in providing diagnosis, treatment or care of persons with mental diseases, including medical attention, nursing care, and related services.

(8) *Patient* means an individual who is in need of and receiving professional services directed by a licensed practitioner of the healing arts toward maintenance, improvement, or protection of health, or alleviation of illness, disability, or pain.

[36 FR 3867, Feb. 27, 1971]

§ 233.70 Blindness.

(a) *State plan requirements.* A State plan under title X or XVI of the Social Security Act must:

(1) Contain a definition of blindness in terms of ophthalmic measurement. The following definition is recommended: An individual is considered blind if he has central visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye with correcting glasses or a field defect in which the peripheral field has contracted to such an extent that the widest diameter of visual field subtends an angular distance of no greater than 20°.

(2) Provide, in any instance in which a determination is to be made whether an individual is blind or continues to be blind as defined under the State plan, that there will be an initial examination or re-examination performed by either a physician skilled in the diseases of the eye or by an optometrist, whichever the individual so selects.

(i) No examination is necessary when both eyes are missing.

(ii) Where an initial eye examination or re-examination is necessary, the physician or optometrist conducting such examination will submit to the State agency a report thereof, on such forms and in such manner, as may be prescribed for such purpose. A determination whether the individual meets the State's definition of blindness under the State plan will be based upon a review of such eye examination report as provided for in paragraph (a)(3) of this section, and other information or additional examination reports as the State deems necessary.

(3) Provide that each initial eye examination report and any subsequent re-examination report will be reviewed

by a State reviewing physician skilled in the diseases of the eye (e.g., an ophthalmologist or an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist). Such physician is responsible for making the agency's decision that the applicant or recipient does or does not meet the State's definition of blindness, and for determining if and when reexaminations are necessary in periodic reviews of eligibility, as required in § 206.10(a)(9)(iii) of this chapter.

(b) *Federal financial participation*—(1) *Assistance payments.* Federal financial participation is available in assistance provided to or in behalf of any otherwise eligible person who is blind under the State's title X or XVI plan. Blindness may be considered as continuing until a determination by the reviewing physician establishes the fact that the recipient's vision has improved beyond the State's definition of blindness set forth under its State title of X or XVI plan.

(2) *Administrative expenses.* Federal financial participation is available in any expenditures incident to the eye examination necessary to determine whether an individual is blind.

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§ 233.80 Disability.

(a) *State plan requirements.* A State plan under title XIV or XVI of the Social Security Act must:

(1) Contain a definition of permanently and totally disabled, showing that:

(i) "Permanently" is related to the duration of the impairment or combination of impairments; and

(ii) "Totally" is related to the degree of disability.

The following definition is recommended:

"Permanently and totally disabled" means that the individual has some permanent physical or mental impairment, disease, or loss, or combination thereof, this substantially precludes him from engaging in useful occupations within his competence, such as holding a job.

Under this definition:

"Permanently" refers to a condition which is not likely to improve or which will continue throughout the lifetime of the individual; it may be a condition which is not likely to respond to any known therapeutic procedures, or a condition which is likely to

remain static or to become worse unless certain therapeutic measures are carried out, where treatment is unavailable, inadvisable, or is refused by the individual on a reasonable basis; "permanently" does not rule out the possibility of vocational rehabilitation or even possible recovery in light of future medical advances or changed prognosis; in this sense the term refers to a condition which continues indefinitely, as distinct from one which is temporary or transient;

"Totally" involves considerations in addition to those verified through the medical findings, such as age, training, skills, and work experience, and the probable functioning of the individual in his particular situation in light of his impairment; an individual's disability would usually be tested in relation to ability to engage in remunerative employment; the ability to keep house or to care for others would be the appropriate test for (and only for) individuals, such as housewives, who were engaged in this occupation prior to the disability and do not have a history of gainful employment; eligibility may continue, even after a period of rehabilitation and readjustment, if the individual's work capacity is still very considerably limited (in comparison with that of a normal person) in terms of such factors as the speed with which he can work, the amount he can produce in a given period of time, and the number of hours he is able to work.

(2) Provide for the review of each medical report and social history by technically competent persons—not less than a physician and a social worker qualified by professional training and pertinent experience—acting cooperatively, who are responsible for the agency's decision that the applicant does or does not meet the State's definition of permanent and total disability. Under this requirement:

(i) The medical report must include a substantiated diagnosis, based either on existing medical evidence or upon current medical examination;

(ii) The social history must contain sufficient information to make it possible to relate the medical findings to the activities of the "useful occupation" and to determine whether the individual is totally disabled, and

(iii) The review physician is responsible for setting dates for reexamination; the review team is responsible for reviewing reexamination reports in conjunction with the social data to determine whether disabled recipients whose health condition may improve